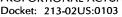
THE CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A method for controlling rotational speeds of first and second motors comprises:
 - a) selectively inputting X and Y transducers;
- b) producing X and Y electrical outputs separately proportional to said selective inputting step;
- c) proportioning one of said electrical outputs as an inverse function of an other of said electrical outputs; and
- d) rotating one of said electrical motors as a function of said proportioning step.
- 2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises selectively adjusting.
- 3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises nonlinear proportioning.
- 4. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises selectively proportioning.
- 5. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said selective positioning step comprises body-member tilting.
- 6. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises reducing said one electrical output.
- 7. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises increasing said one electrical output.
 - 8. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:
 - a) said method further comprises developing a null voltage; and



- b) said proportioning step comprises pulling said one electrical output toward said null voltage.
 - 9. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:
- a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in a forward and reverse directions; and
- b) said proportioning step comprises pulling said one electrical output toward a null voltage when said one electrical motor is being rotated in said forward direction.
 - 10. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:
- a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in a forward and reverse directions; and

said proportioning step comprises pulling said one electrical output toward a null voltage when said one electrical motor is being rotated in either of said directions.

- 11. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said method further comprises:
 - a) producing a null voltage; and
- b) obviating said rotating step for a respective one said electric motors when said proportioned electrical output is within said null voltage.
- 12. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said method further comprises:
 - a) producing a/null voltage;
- b) obviating said rotating step for a respective one said electric motors when said proportioned electrical output is within said null voltage; and
 - c) selectively adjusting said null voltage.
 - 13. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:
- a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in one direction when said proportioned electrical output is greater than a null voltage,

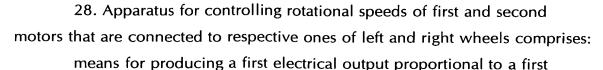


and rotating said one electric motor in an opposite direction when said proportioned output is less than a null voltage; and

- b) providing a null width, that includes said null voltage, in which said proportioned output does not rotate said one electric motor.
 - 14. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which:
- a) said rotating step comprises rotating said one electric motor in one direction when said proportioned electrical output is greater than a null voltage, and rotating said one electric motor in a opposite direction when said proportioned output is less than a null voltage;
- b) providing a null width, that includes said null voltage, wherein said proportioned output does not rotate said one electric motor; and
 - c) selectively adjusting said null width.
- 15. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which said proportioning step comprises microprocessing.
- 16. A method as claimed in Claim 2 in which said proportioning step comprises analog proportioning.
- 17. A method as claimed in Claim 9 in which said proportioning step comprises microprocessing.
- 18. A method as claimed in Claim 9 in which said proportioning step comprises analog proportioning.
- 19. A method as claimed in Claim 10 in which said proportioning step comprises analog proportioning.
- 20. A method as claimed in Claim 10 in which said proportioning step comprises microprocessing.



- 21. A method as claimed in Claim 13 in which said providing step comprises comparing voltages.
- 22. A method as claimed in Claim 13 in which said providing step comprises microprocessing.
- 23. A method for controlling both speeds and steering of a conveyance, which method comprises:
 - a) body-component attaching first and second tilt-angle transducers;
 - b) body-component actuating said transducers to selected tilt angles;
- c) producing a first electrical output from said first transducer proportional to said selected tilt angles with respect to a one tilt axis;
- d) producing a second electrical output from said second transducer proportional to said selected tilt angles with respect to an other tilt axis;
- e) conditioning said first electrical output as an inverse function of said second electrical output; and
- e) controlling rotational directions and rotational speeds of first and second motors as a function of said producing and conditioning steps.
- 24. A method as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises:
- a) conditioning said first output as a nonlinear inverse function of said second electrical output.
- 25. A method as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises selectively adjusting said nonlinear function.
- 26. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises analog conditioning.
- 27. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 in which said conditioning step comprises microprocessing.



mechanical input;

means for producing a second electrical output proportional to a second mechanical input; and

means, being operatively connected to said first and second electrical outputs, for inverse proportioning said first electrical output as a function of one of said second electrical output.

- 29. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said apparatus comprises means for selectively adjusting said inverse proportioning.
- 30. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said means for inverse proportioning comprises:

means for nonlinear proportioning said first electrical output; and means for selectively adjusting said proportioning.

- 31. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said means for proportioning comprises an operational amplifier.
- 32. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 28 in which said means for proportioning comprises a microprocessor.